

PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS BY WEAPON SYSTEM



*Department of Defense Budget
for Fiscal Years 1998/1999*

February 1997

19970206 137

This document is prepared for the
convenience and information of the public
and the press. It is based on the best
information available at the time
of publication.

FOUO QUALITY INSPECTED

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 1998/1999 BIENNIAL BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)**

	<u>AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Army</u>					
OH-58D	Kiowa Warrior	201.2	38.8	34.9	1
AH-64D	Longbow Apache	426.3	525.2	609.2	2
RAH-66	Comanche Helicopter	331.4	282.0	371.9	3
UH-60	Blackhawk Helicopter	299.5	210.7	127.1	4
<u>Navy</u>					
AV-8B	Harrier	380.9	331.5	370.6	5
CH-60	Helicopter	7.2	31.8	168.6	6
EA-6B	Prowler	257.6	90.6	146.7	7
E-2C	Hawkeye	361.0	327.1	374.8	8
F/A-18E/F	Hornet	2,518.0	2,528.9	3,274.6	9
T-45TS	Goshawk	313.6	266.2	299.1	10
<u>Air Force</u>					
B-2	Stealth Bomber	721.8	624.8	307.6	11
C-17	Airlift Aircraft	2,269.7	2,413.6	3,359.1	12
C-130J	Airlift Aircraft	68.9	54.7	-	13
CAP	Civil Air Patrol	2.6	2.6	2.7	14
E-8C	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS)	770.7	508.9	850.3	15
F-15E	Eagle Multi-Mission Fighter	442.8	307.5	274.8	16
F-16	Falcon Multi-Mission Fighter	281.0	100.2	100.5	17
F-22	Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF)	1,899.8	2,152.1	2,406.5	18
C-37A/C-32A	Small/Large VCX	103.0	190.1	167.0	19
<u>DoD-wide/Joint</u>					
JPATS	Joint Primary Aircraft Training System	121.8	131.7	154.9	20
JSF	Joint Strike Fighter	571.0	930.9	909.1	21
V-22	Osprey	1,341.6	1,100.0	985.1	22
<u>MISSILES</u>					
<u>Army</u>					
ATACMS	Army Tactical Missile System	166.6	98.8	103.0	23
BAT	Brilliant Anti-Armor Submunition	161.8	287.5	229.6	24
JAVELIN	AAWS-M	201.3	151.1	336.1	25
HELLFIRE II	Laser Hellfire Missile	111.8	15.0	16.9	26
Longbow	Longbow Hellfire Missile	259.9	264.7	344.3	27
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System	207.9	133.2	140.4	28

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 1998/1999 BIENNIAL BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)**

	<u>MISSILES</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Navy</u>					
RAM	Rolling Airframe Missile	68.0	61.9	63.8	29
STANDARD	Missile (Air Defense)	228.8	205.6	291.4	30
TOMAHAWK	Cruise Missile	259.2	147.6	211.4	31
TRIDENT II	Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile	341.0	368.0	356.4	32
<u>Marine Corps</u>					
JAVELIN	AAWS-M	38.6	42.3	86.7	33
PREDATOR	Short Range Assault Weapon (SRAW)	27.7	.8	18.2	34
<u>DoD-wide/Joint</u>					
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	205.6	232.9	244.9	35
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	161.0	212.9	153.2	36
JSOW	Joint Standoff Weapon	191.2	156.0	297.2	37
	<u>VESSELS</u>				
<u>Navy</u>					
DDG-51	AEGIS Destroyer	3,696.3	2,972.9	2,882.4	38
NSSN	New Attack Submarine	1,242.4	2,996.3	2,349.8	39
SSN-21	Seawolf Attack Submarine	764.1	233.7	77.3	40
	<u>TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES</u>				
<u>Army</u>					
M1A2	Abrams Tank Upgrade	556.9	655.4	721.4	41
M2A3	Bradley Upgrade	333.8	200.9	381.0	42
Crusader	Armored Systems Modernization	235.8	322.3	294.4	43
	<u>SPACE PROGRAMS</u>				
<u>Army</u>					
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System (Ground Systems)	120.4	110.9	125.7	44

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 1998/1999 BIENNIAL BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)**

		<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>SPACE PROGRAMS</u>					
<u>Air Force</u>					
DSP	Defense Support Program	113.6	151.1	177.7	45
MLV	Medium Launch Vehicles	187.6	224.2	228.7	46
MILSTAR	Satellite Communications	683.7	676.6	555.1	47
NAVSTAR GPS	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System	351.5	363.0	387.1	48
Titan	Heavy Launch Vehicles	529.7	637.7	722.9	49
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>					
<u>Army</u>					
FHTV	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	245.8	9.1	162.6	50
FMTV	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	244.8	213.1	368.0	51
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle	165.6	76.1	53.4	52
SADARM	Sense and Destroy Armor Munition	103.6	90.3	98.4	53
SINCGARS	Single Channel Ground Airborne Radio System	307.5	291.7	14.9	54
WAM	Wide Area Mine	36.3	35.1	41.0	55
<u>Navy</u>					
ERGM	Extended Range Guided Munition	21.5	24.0	62.8	56
<u>Air Force</u>					
SFW	Sensor Fuzed Weapon	170.7	173.7	146.9	57
WCMD	Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser	53.6	38.0	37.8	58
<u>DoD-wide/Joint</u>					
BMD	Ballistic Missile Defense	3,637.7	2,973.7	2,727.4	59
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition	93.5	132.1	131.4	60
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	403.9	455.2	383.2	61
<u>U.S. Special Operations Forces</u>					
MK V	Special Operations Craft	51.9	55.8	-	62

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
ARMY**

ARMED OH-58D (KIOWA WARRIOR)

Description: The Armed OH-58D is a single engine, 4-bladed main rotor helicopter that has been modified with television, Thermal Imaging System (TIS), and laser rangefinder-designator incorporated into a Mast-Mounted Sight (MMS). Designed to operate autonomously, the Kiowa Warrior provides command and control, target acquisition, target designation, reconnaissance, and light attack capabilities under day, night, and adverse weather conditions. It provides adjustment of conventional artillery as well as spotting and laser designation for precision guided munitions. The Kiowa Warrior is the Army's first fully digitized helicopter and will participate in the Army's Task Force XXI Warfighting Experiment in FY 1997. The prime contractor is Bell Helicopter of Fort Worth, TX and the engines are produced by Detroit Diesel Allison of Indianapolis, IN.

Mission: The Kiowa Warrior provides commanders with a survivable, real-time combat information, command and control reconnaissance, security, aerial observation, and target acquisition-designation system to operate with attack helicopter, air cavalry, and field artillery units during day, night, and other reduced visibility conditions.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	198.7	(-)	38.8	(-)	34.9
Initial Spares		<u>1.4</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Subtotal		200.1		38.8		34.9
RDT&E		1.1		-		-
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		201.2		38.8		34.9

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
ARMY**

Longbow Apache

Description: Longbow Apache consists of a mast mounted Fire Control Radar (FCR) integrated into an upgraded and enhanced AH-64 airframe. The FCR effort is being accomplished by a joint venture team comprised of two companies, Lockheed-Martin Corporation, Bethesda, MD and Northrup Grumman, Baltimore, MD. McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems is the prime contractor for the Longbow Apache program.

Mission: Longbow Apache will provide the AH-64 a fire and forget HELLFIRE capability, greatly increasing weapon system effectiveness and aircraft survivability.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	405.6	(-)	511.8	(-)	586.7
Initial Spares		<u>10.1</u>		<u>13.4</u>		<u>22.5</u>
Subtotal		415.7		525.2		609.2
RDT&E		10.6		-		-
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		426.3		525.2		609.2

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
ARMY**

RAH-66 COMANCHE HELICOPTER

Description: The RAH-66 Comanche Helicopter program will develop an armed reconnaissance helicopter which will replace the Army's rapidly aging fleet of OH-58 and AH-1 aircraft. Two development contracts have been awarded. Airframe and avionics development is being done by a joint venture between United Technologies Corporation, Sikorsky Aircraft Division of Stratford, CT and Boeing Vertol of Philadelphia, PA. Engine development for the T-800 growth engine is being done by Light Helicopter Turbine Engine Company, a partnership of Allied Signal Aerospace, Phoenix, AZ and Allison Engine Company, Indianapolis, IN.

Mission: The RAH-66 will be used for armed reconnaissance and light attack missions.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		-		-		-
RDT&E		331.4		282.0		371.9
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		331.4		282.0		371.9

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
ARMY**

UH-60 UTILITY HELICOPTER (BLACKHAWK)

Description: The BLACKHAWK is a twin engine, single-rotor helicopter that is designed to carry a crew of three and a combat equipped squad of eleven or an equal cargo load. It is also capable of carrying external loads of up to 10,000 lbs. The prime contractor is Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CT.

Mission: The BLACKHAWK provides a highly maneuverable, air transportable, troop carrying helicopter for all intensities of conflicts, without regard to geographical location or environmental conditions. It moves troops, equipment and supplies into combat and performs aeromedical evacuation and multiple functions in support of the Army's air mobility doctrine for employment of ground forces.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(34)	293.0	(18)	208.2	(12)	125.1
Initial Spares		<u>6.5</u>		<u>2.5</u>		<u>2.0</u>
Subtotal		299.5		210.7		127.1
RDT&E		-		-		-
Military Construction		-		-		-
TOTAL		299.5		210.7		127.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

AV-8B (V/STOL) HARRIER

Description: The AV-8B Harrier is a single-seat, single-engine, transonic jet aircraft capable of Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing (V/STOL). This V/STOL capability, combined with high performance and combat effectiveness, provides the Marine Corps forces with a quick reaction weapon system. Prime contractors are McDonnell Douglas Corporation of St. Louis, MO on the airframe, Rolls Royce, Ltd. of Bristol, England on the engine, and British Aerospace of Kingston, England on the aft fuselage. The last year of new production for the AV-8B aircraft for the United States was FY 1992. The FY 1998 funding supports remanufacture of existing AV-8B aircraft to the night attack/radar configuration for increased service life and improved operational capability.

Mission: The mission of the AV-8B aircraft is to provide close air support for Marine Corps forces in amphibious operations, and direct support of ground forces from austere forward bases.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(12)	359.7	(11)	296.5	(12)	334.9
Initial Spares		<u>5.1</u>		<u>24.0</u>		<u>24.5</u>
Subtotal		364.8		320.5		359.4
RDT&E		16.1		11.0		11.2
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		380.9		331.5		370.6

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY**

CH-60 HELICOPTER

Description: The CH-60 is a versatile twin-engine helicopter used to maintain forward deployed fleet sustainability through rapid airborne delivery of materials and personnel, and to support amphibious operations through search and rescue coverage. The prime contractor is Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CT.

Mission: The CH-60 will conduct vertical replenishment (VERTREP), day/night ship-to-ship, ship-to shore, and shore-to-ship external transfer of cargo; internal transport of passengers, mail and cargo, vertical onboard delivery; airhead operations; and day/night search and rescue.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(-)	31.8	(6)	163.4
Initial Spares		—		—		5.2
Subtotal		-		31.8		168.6
RDT&E		7.2		-		-
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		7.2		31.8		168.6

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

EA-6B PROWLER

Description: The EA-6B Prowler is a 4-seat twin engine aircraft that is equipped with a computer-controlled electronic surveillance and control system and high power jamming transmitters.

Mission: The mission of the EA-6B aircraft is to provide all weather electronic countermeasures (ECM) in support of Navy and Marine Corps strike forces. The FY 1998 request includes funding to modify the EA-6B aircraft with upgrades to assume the Air Force's EF-111 mission of tactical support jamming.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	219.1	(-)	86.8	(-)	111.2
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		219.1		86.8		111.2
RDT&E		38.5		2.7		35.5
Military Construction		—		1.1		—
TOTAL		257.6		90.6		146.7

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY**

E-2C HAWKEYE

Description: The E-2C Hawkeye is an all weather, carrier-based airborne early warning aircraft. Prime contractors are Northrop-Grumman Corporation of St. Augustine, FL for the airframe and General Motors Corporation, Allison Division, Indianapolis, IN for the engine. The budget request supports continued development of the new mission computer enhancement and continued production of E-2C aircraft.

Mission: The missions of the E-2C aircraft are airborne early warning, strike and control, radar surveillance, search and rescue assistance, communication relay and automatic tactical data exchange.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(4)	297.0	(3)	256.0	(4)	309.0
Initial Spares		<u>2.0</u>		<u>6.2</u>		<u>17.7</u>
Subtotal		299.0		262.2		326.7
RDT&E		62.0		64.9		48.1
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		361.0		327.1		374.8

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

F/A-18E/F HORNET

Description: The F/A-18E/F will be a twin-engine, high-performance, multimission, tactical aircraft for deployment in Navy and Marine Corps fighter and attack squadrons. The development of the F/A-18E/F began in FY 1991. The F/A-18E/F will possess enhanced range, payload and survivability features compared with the current C/D model aircraft. It will replace the F/A-18C/D, A-6E, and the F-14. Prime contractors are McDonnell Douglas Corporation of St. Louis, MO for the airframe; General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Division of Lynn, MA for the F414-GE-400 engines; Northrop Grumman Corporation, Hawthorne, CA is a major subcontractor for the aft fuselage. The FY 1998 budget request provides for continued development funds and low rate initial production.

Mission: The F/A-18E/F will be a strike fighter capable of performing strike, interdiction, close air support, fighter escort, and fleet air defense missions.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(12)	2,094.8	(20)	2,191.6	(30)	3,034.4
Initial Spares		<u>80.0</u>		<u>69.8</u>		<u>111.5</u>
Subtotal		2,174.8		2,261.4		3,145.9
RDT&E		343.2		267.5		128.7
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		2,518.0		2,528.9		3,274.6

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

T-45TS GOSHAWK

Description: The T-45TS GOSHAWK is a derivative of the British Aerospace HAWK aircraft. The T-45TS Training System integrates aircraft, simulators, academics, and a training management system into a replacement for current intermediate and advanced phase training aircraft. The prime contractor is McDonnell Douglas, St. Louis, MO; British Aerospace of Kingston, England provides the center and aft fuselage; Rolls Royce, Ltd of Bristol, England provides the engine. The FY 1998 budget request provides funding to support continuation of production aircraft.

Mission: The T-45TS will provide undergraduate jet pilot training for Navy and Marine Corps aviators.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)							
		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement							
Item	(12)		292.5	(12)	250.2	(12)	280.4
Initial Spares			<u>21.1</u>		<u>16.0</u>		<u>18.7</u>
Subtotal			313.6		266.2		299.1
RDT&E							
			-		-		-
Military Construction							
			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL			313.6		266.2		299.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

B-2 STEALTH BOMBER

Description: The B-2 is an intercontinental bomber that employs low observable technology to achieve its mission. The bomber is an all-wing, two-place aircraft with twin weapon bays. Four General Electric F-118-GE100 aircraft engines power the B-2. The F-118 engine is a derivative of the F-100 engine, currently used in the F-16 fighter and is in the 19000 lb thrust class. Northrop-Grumman Corporation, Pico Rivera, CA is the prime contractor for the B-2; the engines are manufactured by General Electric, Evendale, OH. The FY 1998 budget request includes funding to continue development and for various production support costs.

Mission: The primary mission of the B-2 is to enable any theater commander to hold at risk and, if necessary, attack an enemy's war-making potential, especially those time critical targets which, if not destroyed in the first hours or days of a conflict, would allow unacceptable damage to be inflicted on the friendly side. The B-2 will also retain its potential as a nuclear bomber, reinforcing the deterrence of nuclear conflict.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	91.3	(-)	174.1	(-)	235.5
Initial Spares		<u>35.0</u>		<u>67.7</u>		<u>27.2</u>
Subtotal		126.3		241.8		262.7
RDT&E		595.5		355.8		44.9
Military Construction		—		<u>27.2</u>		—
TOTAL		721.8		624.8		307.6

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

C-17 AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

Description: The C-17 program is a wide body, four engine, turbofan aircraft that meets the nation's strategic airlift requirement for a new core to modernize the U.S. strategic airlift capability. The C-17 is capable of performing the entire spectrum of airlift missions and is specifically designed to effectively and efficiently operate in both the intertheater and intratheater environments. The major contractors are McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, Long Beach, CA (Airframe) and Pratt-Whitney, East Hartford, CT (Engine). The FY 1998 budget requests funding for operational development and to continue aircraft production for a total procurement of 120 aircraft and to make product improvements.

Mission: The C-17 will provide outsize intratheater airland/airdrop capability not available in the current airlift force and eventually replace C-141s as they begin to retire after the turn of the century.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(8)	2,112.6	(9)	2,201.5	(13)	2,960.6
Initial Spares		<u>4.4</u>		<u>88.8</u>		<u>121.6</u>
Subtotal		2,117.0		2,290.3		3,082.2
RDT&E		71.8		113.6		202.3
Military Construction		<u>80.9</u>		<u>9.7</u>		<u>74.6</u>
TOTAL		2,269.7		2,413.6		3,359.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

C-130J AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

Description: The Hercules C-130J is planned to be a tactical airlift aircraft that will address the need to modernize the U.S. tactical airlift capability. The C-130J will be capable of performing a number of tactical airlift missions including deployment and redeployment of troops and/or supplies within and between command areas in a theater of operation, aeromedical evacuation, air logistic support and augmentation of strategic airlift forces. The major contractors will be Lockheed Martin Corporation, Marietta, GA for the airframe and General Motors Corporation, Allison Division, Indianapolis, IN for the engine. The FY 1998 budget requests funding to continue production.

Mission: The mission of the C-130J is the immediate and responsive air movement and delivery of combat troops and supplies directly into objective areas through airlanding, extraction, airdrop, or other delivery techniques; and the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations. These aircraft will eventually replace C-130Es as they begin to retire after the turn of the century.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(1)	62.8	(1)	49.9	(-)	-
Initial Spares		<u>6.1</u>		<u>.8</u>		<u>-</u>
Subtotal		68.9		50.7		-
RDT&E		-		4.0		-
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		68.9		54.7		-

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) AIRCRAFT

Description: The Civil Air Patrol aircraft will be new or used propeller-driven commercial aircraft to be provided to the Civil Air Patrol by the Air Force from various contractors. When originally established, the Civil Air Patrol was to receive its operating equipment from excess inventory in the Department of Defense. In recent years, the inventory of propeller-driven aircraft in the Department of Defense has been decreasing, allowing for fewer aircraft for modernization of the CAP. The Congress, in recognition of this fact, has permitted the Air Force to procure used or new aircraft specifically for transfer to the CAP. The FY 1998 budget requests funding for the continued procurement of aircraft.

Mission: The CAP aircraft will be utilized by the CAP to perform its mission of emergency search and rescue services and to provide aeronautical education for its members and the public.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(27)	2.6	(27)	2.6	(27)	2.7
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		2.6		2.6		2.7
RDT&E		-		-		-
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		2.6		2.6		2.7

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

E-8C JOINT STARS

Description: The E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS) aircraft is a Boeing 707 class aircraft modified to operate a target attack radar system to detect and track both moving and fixed enemy ground targets. Northrop-Grumman Corporation, Melbourne, FL is the prime contractor. The FY 1998 budget requests funding for continuation of development activities and aircraft production.

Mission: Joint STARS will provide battlefield surveillance, attack planning and control and post-attack damage assessment.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(2)	536.9	(1)	336.4	(2)	671.3
Initial Spares		<u>—</u> -		<u>34.6</u>		<u>94.5</u>
Subtotal		536.9		371.0		765.8
RDT&E		215.2		119.2		84.5
Military Construction		<u>18.6</u>		<u>18.7</u>		<u>—</u> -
TOTAL		770.7		508.9		850.3

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

F-15E EAGLE MULTI MISSION FIGHTER

Description: The F-15E is a twin-engine, two man crew, fixed swept wing aircraft. The F-15E maintains the basic F-15 air superiority characteristics while adding air-to-surface weapons capability. Prime contractors are McDonnell Douglas of St. Louis, MO. for the airframe, and Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford, CT for the engine. The FY 1998 budget request provides for procurement of three additional aircraft.

Mission: The F-15E performs both air superiority and all-weather, deep penetration, and night/under-the-weather attack with large air-to-surface weapon payloads.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(6)	275.2	(3)	170.0	(3)	165.0
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		275.2		170.0		165.0
RDT&E		151.0		137.5		109.8
Military Construction		<u>16.6</u>		—		—
TOTAL		442.8		307.5		274.8

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

F-16 FALCON MULTI-MISSION FIGHTER

Description: The F-16 is a single seat, fixed wing, high performance fighter aircraft powered by a single engine. The advanced technology features include a blended wing body, reduced static margin, and fly-by-wire flight control system. Prime contractors are Lockheed-Martin of Fort Worth, TX for the airframe and Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford, CT and General Electric, Evendale, OH for the engine.

Mission: The F-16 aircraft is a lightweight, high performance, multipurpose fighter capable of performing a broad spectrum of tactical air warfare tasks at affordable cost well into the next century.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(Dollars in Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(6)	154.8	(-)	-	(-)	-
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		154.8		-		-
RDT&E		126.2		100.2		100.5
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		281.0		100.2		100.5

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

F-22 ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER (ATF)

Description: The F-22 ATF program will develop the next generation air superiority fighter for introduction in the late-1990's. The F-22 is being designed to penetrate enemy airspace and achieve first-look, first-kill capability against multiple targets. The contractors for Engineering & Manufacturing Development are Lockheed Martin, Marietta, GA, and Ft. Worth, TX; Boeing, Seattle, WA for the airframe; and Pratt & Whitney, West Palm Beach, FL for the engine. The FY 1998 budget request provides for continued development funding.

Mission: The F-22 will enhance U.S. air superiority capability against the projected threat and will eventually replace the F-15 aircraft.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	81.3	(-)	80.9	(2)	908.2
Initial Spares		—		—		26.0
Subtotal		81.3		80.9		934.2
RDT&E		1,818.5		2,071.2		1,464.8
Military Construction		—		—		7.5
TOTAL		1,899.8		2,152.1		2,406.5

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

VCX (C-37A/C-32A)

Description: The small VCX (C-37A) is a long range executive passenger jet that will provide worldwide air transportation for the Vice President, cabinet members, congressional delegations, Presidential emissaries and other high ranking dignitaries of the United States. The large VCX (C-32A) is a Boeing 757-200 passenger jet. The large VCX aircraft are being acquired under a lease with option to purchase contract. These aircraft will replace the current C-137 fleet. The seven aircraft C-137 fleet averages 35 years, is costly to operate, and lacks the performance and safety features common in commercial airlines. The FY 1998 budget request funds the procurement of two large VCX aircraft. The C-37A aircraft will be acquired through a competitively awarded contract. The C-32A aircraft contractor is Boeing, Seattle, WA.

Mission: The mission of the VCX is to provide safe, secure and reliable air transportation for the Vice President, cabinet members, congressional delegations, Presidential emissaries and other high ranking dignitaries of the United States. The small VCX (C-37A) will also serve as backup to VC-25A aircraft for Presidential missions.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(2)	99.2	(2)	190.1	(2)	167.0
Initial Spares		3.8		-		-
Subtotal		103.0		190.1		167.0
RDT&E		-		-		-
Military Construction		-		-		-
TOTAL		103.0		190.1		167.0

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

JOINT PRIMARY AIRCRAFT TRAINING SYSTEM (JPATS)

Description: The Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) is a joint Air Force/Navy program to replace both Services fleets of primary trainer aircraft (T-37 and T-34, respectively) and associated Ground Based Training Systems (GBTS). The program includes the purchase of aircraft, simulators, ground-based training devices, training management systems, instructional courseware, and logistics support. The contractor is Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, KS (airframe). The FY 1998 budget provides funding for continued development activities and production aircraft.

Mission: The mission of the JPATS is to support Air Force and Navy specialized undergraduate pilot training. It will support training of student aviators in the fundamentals of flying prior to transition into advanced training.

		Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)					
		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement							
Item							
<i>Air Force</i>	(15)		67.1	(18)	65.4	(12)	92.5
Initial Spares			—		—		—
Subtotal			67.1		65.4		92.5
RDT&E							
<i>Air Force</i>			52.8		63.4		58.3
<i>Navy</i>			<u>1.9</u>		<u>.4</u>		<u>.6</u>
Subtotal			54.7		63.8		58.9
Military Construction							
<i>Air Force</i>			—		<u>2.5</u>		<u>3.5</u>
Total							
<i>Air Force</i>			119.9		131.3		154.3
<i>Navy</i>			1.9		.4		.6
TOTAL			121.8		131.7		154.9

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)

Description: The Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), formerly the Joint Advanced Strike Technology (JAST) Program, was established to support development of an affordable next-generation strike fighter for the Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy and U.S. allies. This joint program will facilitate the development of affordable operational concepts for next-generation strike fighter aircraft and related systems and transition key technologies and common components to support future joint strike fighter requirements while reducing cost and risk. The Navy and Air Force will each provide approximate equal shares of development funding for the program during the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) also contributes funding for the concept flight demonstration effort through FY 1998. The program will develop several technology demonstrator aircraft to explore different technologies that could be incorporated into future aircraft. From these technology demonstrators, prototype aircraft will be developed to help choose the next-generation strike fighter, possibly using advanced short takeoff and vertical landing (ASTOVL) technology. The FY 1998 budget requests continued development funds in support of pre-engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) efforts. Dem/Val contracts have been awarded to Lockheed Martin of Bethesda, MD, Boeing of Seattle, WA for the airframe, and Pratt and Whitney, FL for the propulsion system.

Mission: JSF will ultimately result in the acquisition of one or more aircraft to replace Air Force F-16s, Marine Corps AV-8Bs, and F/A-18s and provide the Navy a first day of war survivable strike fighter to complement the F/A-18E/F.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		-		-		-
RDT&E						
Navy		246.1		448.9		443.5
Air Force		252.0		458.1		465.6
Defense-Wide		72.9		23.9		-
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		571.0		930.9		909.1

**AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

V-22 OSPREY

Description: The V-22 Osprey is a tilt-rotor, vertical take-off and landing aircraft. The contractors are Textron, Inc., Bell Helicopter Division, Fort Worth, TX and Boeing Vertol, Philadelphia, PA for the air vehicle; and Allison Engine Co. Indianapolis, IN for the engine. The FY 1998 budget request provides for continued development funds and low rate initial production.

Mission: The V-22 is designed to meet the amphibious/vertical assault needs of the Marine Corps (MV-22), long range special operations forces (SOF) missions for USSOCOM (CV-22), and the strike rescue needs of the Navy (HV-22).

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item (Navy)	(5)	733.0	(5)	541.7	(7)	676.1
Initial Spares (Navy)		<u>56.5</u>		<u>28.8</u>		<u>36.3</u>
Subtotal		789.5		570.5		712.4
RDT&E		552.1		529.5		272.7
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		1,341.6		1,100.0		985.1

MISSILE PROGRAMS ARMY

ARMY TACTICAL MISSILE SYSTEM (ATACMS)

Description: ATACMS is a ground-launched missile system consisting of a surface-to-surface guided missile with an anti-personnel/anti-materiel (APAM) warhead configuration. ATACMS missiles are fired from modified Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) launchers. The Pre-Planned Product Improvement (P3I) development effort (ATACMS Block IA) integrates Global Positioning System (GPS) technology into the guidance system of the missile to provide more accurate information for orientation of the missile in position and azimuth. The payload quantity of M74 bomblets is reduced from 950 to 300 resulting in a range approximately twice that of the ATACMS Block I missile with improved GPS accuracy. The ATACMS prime contractor is the Lockheed Martin Vought Systems Corporation of Dallas, TX.

Mission: To provide deep fires in near all-weather conditions, day or night. Both ATACMS Block I and ATACMS Block IA are capable of effectively engaging high priority targets at ranges beyond the capability of cannons and rockets. Both configurations will be used to attack tactical surface-to-surface missile sites, air defense systems, logistics elements and command/control/communications complexes.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(97)	160.8	(153)	97.8	(160)	103.0
Initial Spares		<u>1.0</u>		<u>1.0</u>		<u>-</u>
Subtotal		161.8		98.8		103.0
RDT&E		4.8		-		-
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		166.6		98.8		103.0

MISSILE PROGRAMS ARMY

BRILLIANT ANTI-ARMOR (BAT) SUBMUNITION

Description: The BAT is a dual-sensor (acoustics and infrared) "smart" submunition that autonomously seeks, identifies, and destroys moving armored targets. The BAT submunition is an unpowered aerodynamically stable "glider" approximately 36 inches long, 5.5 inches in diameter, and weighs 44 pounds. BAT's large footprint is designed to compensate for large target location errors. A pre-planned product improvement (P3I) BAT combines acoustic, millimeter wave radar, and imaging infrared sensors through a common aperture to improve BAT's performance against cold stationary targets and other postulated high payoff targets, as well as its countermeasure resistance and inclement weather performance. BAT and P3I BAT are carried deep into enemy territory by the Block II variant of the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS). Northrop Grumman Corporation is the prime contractor for the BAT submunition, while Lockheed Martin Vought Corporation is the contractor for the ATACMS Block II missile.

Mission: Deep attack of moving armored vehicles before they can influence the battle. In addition, P3I BAT's mission includes cold stationary targets, multiple rocket launchers, and surface-to-surface missile transporter erector launchers.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(305)	85.2	(547)	100.1
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		-		85.2		100.1
RDT&E		161.8		202.3		129.5
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		161.8		287.5		229.6

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
ARMY**

JAVELIN ADVANCED ANTI-TANK WEAPON SYSTEM-MEDIUM (AAWS-M)

Description: The JAVELIN Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System-Medium is a man-portable, fire-and-forget weapon system that will replace the existing DRAGON anti-armor missile system in Army infantry, combat engineer, and scout units. JAVELIN is highly lethal against tanks with conventional and reactive armor. Special features of JAVELIN are top attack or direct fire mode, integrated day/night sight, and imaging infrared seeker. Procurement funds include both missiles and Command Launch Units (CLU). The prime contractor is a Texas Instruments/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture at Lewisville, TX and Orlando, FL.

Mission: To defeat armor targets.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(1,020)	195.3	(1,080)	143.1	(3,316)	326.6
Initial Spares		—		—		4.2
Subtotal		195.3		143.1		330.8
RDT&E		6.0		8.0		5.3
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		201.3		151.1		336.1

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
ARMY**

LASER HELLFIRE (HELLFIRE II) MISSILE

Description: Hellfire II is an optimized version of the basic laser-guided Hellfire missile. Hellfire is effective against electro-optical countermeasures, is shipboard compatible, and has an improved warhead. It is launched from all models of the AH-64 Apache, the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, and Marine Corps AH-1W Cobra helicopters. The Army plans to use it on the RAH-66 Comanche. Work is being accomplished by Hellfire Systems, Limited Liability Company, consisting of Lockheed Martin Corporation, Orlando, FL and Rockwell International Corporation, Duluth, GA.

Mission: Laser Hellfire (Hellfire II) provides a heavy antiarmor and surgical strike capability for attack helicopters.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Million)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(1,800)	108.0	(-)	15.0	(-)	16.9
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		108.0		15.0		16.9
RDT&E		3.8		-		-
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		111.8		15.0		16.9

MISSILE PROGRAMS ARMY

Longbow Hellfire Missile

Description: Longbow Hellfire is a fire-and-forget version of the Hellfire missile. It incorporates a millimeter wave radar seeker on a Hellfire II aft section bus. The Longbow system is being developed for integration onto the Apache and Comanche helicopters. The primary advantages of the Longbow missile include adverse weather capability (rain, snow, fog, smoke, and battlefield obscurants); millimeter wave countermeasures survivability; fire-and-forget guidance, which allows the Apache to launch and then immediately remask, thus minimizing exposure to enemy fire; an advanced warhead capable of defeating all projected armor threats into the 21st century; and reprogrammability to adapt to changing threats and mission requirements. Work is being accomplished by a joint venture (JV) team comprised of two companies, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Orlando FL and Northrop Grumman.

Mission: Longbow Hellfire will provide an adverse weather, fire and forget heavy anti-armor capability for the AH-64D Longbow Apache attack helicopter and greatly increasing weapon system effectiveness and aircraft survivability.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(1,056)	249.3	(1,465)	264.7	(2,000)	328.5
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		249.3		264.7		328.5
RDT&E		10.6		-		15.8
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		259.9		264.7		344.3

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
ARMY**

MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MLRS)

Description: The Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) consists of a tracked, self-propelled, launcher loader, disposable rocket pods, and fire control equipment firing 227 mm ballistic rockets loaded with anti-personnel/anti-materiel bomblets. Procurement of the Extended Range MLRS Rocket (ERR) began FY 1996. The prime contractor is Lockheed Martin Vought Systems Corporation of Dallas, TX.

Mission: To neutralize or suppress enemy field artillery and air defense systems and supplement cannon artillery fires.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Rockets	(1,674)	41.4	(-)	2.9	(534)	19.0
Launchers	(-)	103.7	(29)	102.6	(32)	92.5
Initial Spares		<u>-</u>		<u>1.0</u>		<u>7.1</u>
Subtotal		145.1		106.5		118.6
RDT&E		62.8		26.7		21.8
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		207.9		133.2		140.4

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
NAVY**

ROLLING AIRFRAME MISSILE (RAM)

Description: The Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) is a high fire-power, low cost, lightweight complementary self-defense system to engage anti-ship capable missiles. The prime contractor is Hughes Missile Systems Company, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the RAM is to provide high firepower close-in defense of combatant and auxiliary ships by utilizing a dual mode, passive radio frequency/infrared missile in a compact 21 cell launcher.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(135)	47.6	(100)	44.1	(145)	57.0
Initial Spares		<u>1.2</u>		<u>1.7</u>		<u>2.2</u>
Subtotal		48.8		45.8		59.2
RDT&E		19.2		16.1		4.6
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		68.0		61.9		63.8

MISSILE PROGRAMS NAVY

STANDARD MISSILE

Description: The STANDARD missile family consists of various air defense missiles including supersonic, medium and extended range, surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles. The prime contractors are Hughes Missile Systems Company, Tucson, AZ and Raytheon Corporation, Lowell, MA.

Mission: The mission of the STANDARD missile family is to provide all-weather, anti-aircraft and surface-to-surface armament for cruisers, destroyers and guided missile frigates.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(127)	215.0	(127)	196.5	(109)	277.9
Initial Spares		<u>4.6</u>		<u>8.6</u>		<u>12.2</u>
Subtotal		219.6		205.1		290.1
RDT&E		9.2		.5		1.3
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		228.8		205.6		291.4

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
NAVY**

TOMAHAWK

Description: The TOMAHAWK cruise missile weapon system is a long-range conventionally or nuclear armed system which is sized to fit torpedo tubes and capable of being deployed from a variety of surface ship and submarine platforms. The prime contractor is Hughes Missile Systems Company, Tucson, AZ. Last all-up-round buy in FY 1998. Tomahawk Baseline Improvement Program (TBIP), currently in RDT&E, commences procurement in FY 1999.

Mission: The mission of the TOMAHAWK is to provide a long-range cruise missile launched from a variety of platforms against land and sea targets.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(155)	111.5	(65)	51.8	(-)	139.8
Initial Spares		<u>7.3</u>		<u>2.4</u>		<u>4.3</u>
Subtotal		118.8		54.2		144.1
RDT&E		140.4		93.4		67.3
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		259.2		147.6		211.4

MISSILE PROGRAMS NAVY

TRIDENT II

Description: The TRIDENT II is a submarine launched ballistic missile with greater range/payload capability and improved accuracy than the TRIDENT I. The major contractor is Lockheed Martin Missile and Space Company, Sunnyvale, CA.

Mission: The mission of the TRIDENT II is to deter nuclear war by means of assured retaliation in response to a major attack on the U.S. and to enhance nuclear stability by providing no incentive for enemy first strike.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(7)	310.9	(7)	336.6	(7)	309.8
Initial Spares		<u>3.4</u>		<u>2.7</u>		<u>7.7</u>
Subtotal		314.3		339.3		317.5
RDT&E		26.7		28.7		38.9
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		341.0		368.0		356.4

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
MARINE CORPS**

JAVELIN ADVANCED ANTI-TANK WEAPON SYSTEM-MEDIUM (AAWS-M)

Description: The JAVELIN Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System-Medium will replace the existing DRAGON as the infantry medium anti-tank weapon for the Marine Corps. This program will provide for the development of a man-portable system for the dismounted infantry capable of defeating the evolving armor threat and allowing operation in day/night adverse weather conditions, and in the presence of battlefield obscurants. Procurement funds include both missiles and Command Launch Units (CLU). The prime contractor is a Texas Instruments/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture at Lewisville, TX and Orlando, FL.

Mission: To defeat armor targets.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(141)	38.2	(194)	42.1	(741)	83.4
Initial Spares		—		—		3.1
Subtotal		38.2		42.1		86.5
RDT&E		.4		.2		.2
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		38.6		42.3		86.7

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
MARINE CORPS**

PREDATOR SHORT RANGE ASSAULT WEAPON (SRAW)

Description: The PREDATOR is a short-range assault missile with a fly-over, shoot-down attack profile. The one man-portable, fire-and-forget system provides a light weapon with lethality against Main Battle Tanks. PREDATOR is designed to complement the fielding of the JAVELIN medium antitank weapon in the antiarmor platoon of the infantry battalion. The development contractor is Lockheed Martin Aeronutronic at Margarita, CA.

Mission: To defeat armor targets.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)							
		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement							
Item	(-)	-		(-)	-	(289)	18.2
Initial Spares		-			-		-
Subtotal		-			-		18.2
RDT&E							
		27.7			.8		-
Military Construction							
		-			-		-
TOTAL		27.7			.8		18.2

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO- AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)

Description: The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is an all-weather, all-environment radar guided missile developed to improve capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude, high-speed targets in an electronic countermeasures environment. AMRAAM is a joint program led by the Air Force. The prime contractors are Hughes Missile Systems Company, Tucson, AZ and Raytheon Corporation, Lowell, MA.

Mission: The mission of the AMRAAM is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
<i>Air Force</i>	(133)	116.2	(173)	117.8	(196)	124.6
<i>Navy</i>	(100)	56.4	(100)	57.1	(100)	66.0
Item Subtotal	(233)	172.6	(273)	174.9	(296)	190.6
<i>Air Force</i>		3.9		1.1		2.7
<i>Navy</i>		2.3		.4		.7
Initial Spares Subtotal		<u>6.2</u>		<u>1.5</u>		<u>3.4</u>
Procurement Subtotal		178.8		176.4		194.0
RDT&E						
<i>Air Force</i>		24.7		50.8		46.0
<i>Navy</i>		<u>2.1</u>		<u>5.7</u>		<u>4.9</u>
RDT&E Subtotal		26.8		56.5		50.9
Military Construction						
		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
<i>Air Force</i>		144.8		169.7		173.3
<i>Navy</i>		60.8		63.2		71.6
TOTAL		205.6		232.9		244.9

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)

Description: The Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) is a joint Air Force and Navy development program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional precision guided, long range standoff cruise missile that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers. The program definition and risk reduction contract was awarded in FY 1997 with a downselect scheduled for FY 1998. The prime contractors are McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, St. Louis, MO, and Lockheed Martin Integrated Systems, Inc., Orlando, FL.

Mission: The mission of the JASSM is to destroy targets from a long range standoff position deliverable by both fighters and bombers.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)							
		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement							
Item	(-)	-		(-)	-	(-)	-
Initial Spares			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Subtotal			-		-		-
RDT&E							
Air Force			161.0		203.3		135.5
Navy			<u>-</u>		<u>9.6</u>		<u>17.7</u>
Subtotal			161.0		212.9		153.2
Military Construction							
			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL			161.0		212.9		153.2

**MISSILE PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON (JSOW)

Description: The Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW - AGM-154) program is a joint development effort to provide day, night and adverse weather environment munition capability. The JSOW has three variants and development is shared between the Navy and the Air Force. The JSOW baseline development (BLU-97 Submunition) is led by the Navy and provides a day, night, and all-weather environment munition. The JSOW BLU-108 development is led by the Air Force and incorporates the Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW), providing a "smart" JSOW munition. The JSOW unitary warhead development is led by the Navy and provides terminal accuracy and a man-in-the-loop data link. Flexible variants on a common truck reduce integration costs. The prime contractor is Texas Instruments, Lewisville, TX (there is a pending sale of TI to Raytheon Corporation).

Mission: JSOW is a primary standoff precision guided munition. The day/night, adverse weather capability provides continuous munitions operations from a survivable standoff range.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
<i>Air Force</i>	(-)	8.0	(-)	1.1	(139)	64.7
<i>Navy</i>	(100)	78.2	(113)	58.7	(324)	130.2
Item Subtotal	(100)	86.2	(113)	59.8	(463)	194.9
Initial Spares (Navy)		—		—		.4
Subtotal		86.2		59.8		195.3
RDT&E						
<i>Air Force</i>		22.5		24.7		23.1
<i>Navy</i>		<u>82.5</u>		<u>71.5</u>		<u>78.8</u>
Subtotal		105.0		96.2		101.9
Military Construction		—		—		—
<i>Air Force</i>		30.5		25.8		87.8
<i>Navy</i>		160.7		130.2		209.4
TOTAL		191.2		156.0		297.2

**VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY**

DDG-51 AEGIS DESTROYER

Description: The DDG-51 is powered by four General Electric LM2500 gas turbines which can drive the ship in The ARLEIGH BURKE Flight IIA Class Guided Missile Destroyer is 509 feet long and displaces 9,195 tons (full load). It is armed with a Vertical Launching System accommodating 96 missiles, including TOMAHAWK, SM-2 and ASROC. Prime features include the SPY-1D and SPS-67(V)3 radars, SQS-53C sonar, three MK-99 illuminators, 5"/54 rapid fire gun with SEAFIRE fire control system, SLQ-32 Electronic Warfare System and decoy launchers, and 6 torpedo tubes in 2 triple mounts. The ship also carries two LAMPS (Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System) Mk III helicopters. The excess of 31 knots. The lead ship was awarded to Bath Iron Works, Bath, ME in FY 1985. Ingalls Shipbuilding Division of Pascagoula, MS has also been awarded contracts for follow-on ships. The FY 1998 budget supports the initial year of a multiyear procurement of 12 ships between FY 1998 - FY 2001.

Mission: The DDG-51 Class ships operate defensively and offensively as units of Carrier Battle Groups and Surface Action Groups, in support of Underway Replenishment Groups and the Marine Amphibious Task Force in multi-threat environments that include air, surface, and subsurface threats.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(4)	3,530.6	(3)	2,823.6	(3)	2,676.8
Outfitting		11.4		4.3		33.8
Post Delivery		<u>65.9</u>		<u>43.9</u>		<u>56.2</u>
Subtotal		3,607.9		2,871.8		2,766.8
RDT&E		88.4		87.9		115.6
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>13.2</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		3,696.3		2,972.9		2,882.4

**VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY**

NEW ATTACK SUBMARINE (NSSN)

Description: The New Attack Submarine (NSSN) program provides for the development of a new nuclear powered attack submarine to replace existing ships as they are retired. The NSSN will be 366 feet long and displaces 7,506 tons while submerged. The construction of the first four NSSN starting with FY 1998, will be accomplished jointly by the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company through a teaming arrangement. Electric Boat will continue to be the design agent for the NSSN class, but will share with Newport News the construction and delivery of future ships. The FY 1998 RDT&E funding provides for technology development for the NSSN. The procurement funding provides for the long lead procurement of nuclear and non-nuclear components, and the funding for the first NSSN submarine.

Mission: NSSN is being designed to meet the potential threats of the next century in a multi-mission capable submarine that has the ability to provide covert sustained presence in denied waters. NSSN operational missions will include: surveillance, strike warfare, mine countermeasures, and anti-submarine warfare.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	780.4	(1)	2,599.8	(1)	2,057.6
Outfitting		-		-		-
Post Delivery		—		—		—
Subtotal		780.4		2,599.8		2,057.6
RDT&E		462.0		396.5		292.2
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		1,242.4		2,996.3		2,349.8

**VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY**

SEAWOLF ATTACK SUBMARINE (SSN-21)

Description: The Seawolf Attack Submarine program provides for the development and procurement of the most advanced and robust attack submarine built by the United States. It is approximately 353 feet long and displaces 9,150 tons of water while submerged. Two submarines are currently under construction at the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation in Groton, CT. The first ship, the USS Seawolf has been delivered to the Navy. The FY 1998 funding completes the incremental costs of building the SSN-23, third and last ship of the class. The SSN-23 will provide the Navy with increased undersea firepower, as well as bridge the production between SSN-688's, Trident and Seawolf submarines currently being built and the New Attack Submarine in FY 1998.

Mission: The mission of the SSN-21 is to provide multi-mission submarine capabilities in the areas of surveillance, strike warfare, mine countermeasures, ASW, forward presence and deterrence.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	634.9	(-)	153.4	(-)	-
Outfitting		.8		1.5		11.5
Post Delivery		<u>23.0</u>		<u>5.6</u>		<u>19.5</u>
Subtotal		658.7		160.5		31.0
RDT&E		105.4		73.2		46.3
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		764.1		233.7		77.3

**TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES
ARMY**

ABRAMS (M1) TANK UPGRADE PROGRAM

Description: The M1 Tank Upgrade program will provide continued modernization to the Abrams tank fleet by upgrading older M1 tanks to the M1A2 configuration. Upgrades include improved armor, a 120mm gun, a Commander's Independent Thermal Viewer, an Improved Commander's Weapon Station, digitized communications and nuclear, biological and chemical protection. The prime contractor is General Dynamics Land Systems of Sterling Heights, MI..

Mission: The mission of the M1 Upgrade program is to provide a main battle tank with increased survivability, mobility, firepower, and lethality for U.S. armor forces.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(120)	476.4	(120)	608.2	(120)	704.9
Initial Spares		<u>9.3</u>		<u>13.9</u>		<u>10.1</u>
Subtotal		485.7		622.1		715.0
RDT&E		71.2		33.3		6.4
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		556.9		655.4		721.4

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES ARMY

BRADLEY UPGRADE PROGRAM

Description: The Bradley Upgrade program provides continued modernization to the Bradley Fighting Vehicle fleet. The program includes upgrading first and second-generation Bradley vehicles to the current M2A2 configuration as well as a new M2A3 upgrade program that provides digitized communications and target acquisition upgrades required to fight as a member of the combined arms team. The prime contractor is United Defense Limited Partnership, San Jose, CA.

Mission: The mission of the Bradley upgrade program is to provide a fighting vehicle system with enhanced command and control, situational awareness, lethality and sustainability.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	234.8	(-)	125.6	(-)	342.4
Initial Spares		<u>9.3</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>1.5</u>
Subtotal		244.1		125.6		343.9
RDT&E		89.7		75.3		37.1
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		333.8		200.9		381.0

**TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES
ARMY**

CRUSADER

Description: Crusader, formerly the Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS) and Future Armored Resupply Vehicle-Ammunition (FARV-A) is the Army's next generation of armored vehicles for the heavy force. Together, these systems will provide a fire power capability which will support the force commander's goal of dominating the maneuver battle and protecting the force. Crusader will incorporate advanced technologies to increase accuracy, rate of fire, survivability, mobility, and ammunition handling speed and to decrease crew size. The prime contractor is United Defense Limited Partnership, Minneapolis, MN.

Mission: The mission of the Crusader program is to provide advanced indirect fire support and artillery ammunition resupply capability to the maneuver force.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Initial Spares		-		-		-
Subtotal		—		—		—
RDT&E		235.8		322.3		294.4
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		235.8		322.3		294.4

**SPACE PROGRAMS
ARMY**

**DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (GROUND SYSTEMS)
(DSCS)**

Description: The Defense Satellite Communications System (Ground Systems) develops strategic and tactical Ground Subsystem equipment to support unique and vital Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I) systems for the worldwide Super High Frequency (SHF) Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) program. DSCS provides warfighters multiple channels of tactical connectivity as well as interface with strategic networks and national level decisionmakers.

Mission: DSCS provides SHF wideband and anti-jam satellite communications supporting critical national strategic and tactical C3I requirements.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	97.4	(-)	87.6	(-)	101.7
Initial Spares		<u>6.5</u>		<u>8.4</u>		<u>12.4</u>
Subtotal		103.9		96.0		114.1
RDT&E		16.5		14.9		11.6
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		120.4		110.9		125.7

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (DSP)

Description: The Defense Support Program provides worldwide missile attack warning and surveillance. It specifically provides an early detection and warning of ballistic missiles and space launches during the boost phase. It is also capable of providing detection and reporting of nuclear detonations. It is launched from a Titan IV booster (with an inertial upper stage). The prime contractor is TRW, Los Angeles, CA. Aerojet of Los Angeles, CA makes the primary sensor.

Mission: Improves U.S. capability to detect and assess missile launches and detonations both in and outside of earth atmosphere.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	74.1	(-)	113.9	(-)	137.8
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		74.1		113.9		137.8
RDT&E		25.0		23.2		39.9
Military Construction		<u>14.5</u>		<u>14.0</u>		—
TOTAL		113.6		151.1		177.7

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLES (MLV)

Description: Provides for procurement of two classes of Medium Launch Vehicles for use in launching medium weight satellites into orbit. The prime contractor for the Delta II is McDonnell Douglas. The prime contractor for the Atlas II is Lockheed Martin.

Mission: The Delta II Launch Vehicle launches NAVSTAR Global Positioning System satellites and will launch weather satellites after the completion of the Titan II program. The Atlas II launches Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) satellites and UHF Follow-On (UFO) satellites.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(3)	174.9	(4)	218.5	(5)	214.1
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		174.9		218.5		214.1
RDT&E		12.7		5.7		14.6
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		187.6		224.2		228.7

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

MILSTAR

Description: Milstar is a joint service program to develop and acquire a communications satellite featuring Extremely High Frequency (EHF) transponders. The prime contractor for the Milstar Program is Lockheed Missile and Space Company, Sunnyvale, CA.

Mission: The Milstar system will support the highly survivable, jam-resistant, worldwide, secure communications needs of the President and commanders for the command and control of U.S. strategic and tactical forces through all levels of conflict.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		-		-		-
RDT&E		683.7		676.7		555.1
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		683.7		676.7		555.1

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (NAVSTAR GPS)

Description: The NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (NAVSTAR GPS) provides a global, three-dimensional positioning, velocity and time information system for aircraft, artillery, ships, tanks and other weapons delivery systems. Boeing of Seal Beach, CA manufactured the Block II satellites. Prime contractor for the Block IIR satellite is Lockheed Martin of Valley Forge, PA. Development of the Block IIF satellite began in FY 1996 with Boeing as the prime contractor. The fully operational constellation consists of 24 satellites in orbit at all times.

Mission: To provide a global system of satellites for navigation and position locating purposes.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(3)	245.8	(3)	218.9	(-)	229.1
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		245.8		218.9		229.1
RDT&E		105.7		144.1		158.0
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		351.5		363.0		387.1

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLES

Description: Provides for the procurement of Titan IV and the refurbishment of Titan II Space Launch Vehicles. The Titan IV can accommodate the Centaur upper stage and Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) to launch the Department's heavier space payloads. Lockheed Martin Marietta is the prime contractor.

Mission: Provides consolidated launch support for requirements common to space programs. Program provides capability to launch critical DoD operational payloads.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)							
		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement							
Item	(-)	432.2		(-)	555.3	(-)	585.3
Initial Spares		—			—		—
Subtotal		432.2		555.3		585.3	
RDT&E		97.5		82.4		137.6	
Military Construction		—		—		—	
TOTAL		529.7		637.7		722.9	

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)

Description: The FHTV consists of the Palletized Load System (PLS), Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS) and Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT). The PLS consists of a 16.5-ton tactical vehicle composed of a truck (10x10 with central tire inflation system (CTIS)) with integral self load/ unload capability, 16.5-ton companion trailer and demountable cargo beds (flatracks). HETS consists of the M1070 tractor (8x8 w/CTIS) and the M1000 semitrailer (70-ton). The HEMTT is a 10-ton (8x8) which comes in five configurations (M977-Cargo w/Crane, M978-Fuel Tanker 2500 gallons, M983-Tractor, M9841A1-Wrecker, M985-Cargo w/Heavy Crane). The prime contractor is Oshkosh Truck Corporation of Oshkosh, WI.

Mission: PLS is a key transportation component of the Maneuver Ammunition Distribution System (MOADS). PLS is assigned to self-propelled artillery units, Forward Support Battalions, and selected ammunition and transportation companies. HETS provides the transportation and evacuation of the M1 Main Battle Tank. HEMTT provides resupply of combat vehicles, helicopter and missile systems in combat support units across all tactical mobility levels.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item		243.8		9.1		162.6
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		243.8		9.1		162.6
RDT&E		2.0		-		-
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		245.8		9.1		162.6

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV)

Description: The FMTV is a family of diesel powered trucks in the 2 1/2 ton (4x4) and 5 ton (6x6) payload classes that will modernize and improve the existing medium-tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. This Non-Developmental Item (NDI) procurement capitalizes on current state of the art automotive technology including a diesel engine, automatic transmission, and central tire inflation system (CTIS). The FMTV consists of multiple body styles: cargo, wrecker, dump, tractor, airdrop, etc. The FMTV with its enhanced mobility, state of the art components, and logistics commonality between Light (4x4 LMTV) and Medium (6x6 MTV) will improve unit operational capabilities and reduce Operation and Support (O&S) costs. The prime contractor is Stewart and Stevenson, Inc. in Sealy, TX.

Mission: FMTV performs numerous unit mobility and unit resupply missions including the transport of equipment and personnel. FMTV's numerous models perform a wide variety of missions including cargo transport (cargo model), vehicle recovery operations (wrecker), construction (dump), line haul (tractor), and airdrop missions (Low Velocity Air Drop (LVAD) model). FMTV's support combat support and combat service support unit missions as well as civil disaster relief.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(1,807)	238.9	(1,506)	209.4	(2,204)	364.8
Initial Spares		—		—		3.2
Subtotal		238.9		209.4		368.0
RDT&E		5.9		3.7		—
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		244.8		213.1		368.0

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)

Description: The High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) is a light, highly mobile, diesel powered air transportable and air dropable, 4-wheel drive tactical vehicle. The HMMWV can be configured through the use of common components and kits to become a cargo/troop carrier, armament carrier, shelter carrier, ambulance, and TOW and Stinger weapons carrier. The prime contractor is AM General of Mishawaka, IN.

Mission: The HMMWV fulfills specific missions such as serving as the platform for several weapon systems and as an uparmored vehicle for scout and military police missions.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)							
		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement							
Item		(1,515)	162.7	(774)	66.2	(110)	14.1
Initial Spares			—		—		—
Subtotal			162.7		66.2		14.1
RDT&E			2.9		9.9		39.3
Military Construction			—		—		—
TOTAL			165.6		76.1		53.4

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

SENSE AND DESTROY ARMOR (SADARM)

Description: The 155MM Sense and Destroy Armor (SADARM) projectile is a fire and forget, multisensor smart munition designed to detect and destroy countermeasure armored vehicles, primarily self-propelled artillery. SADARM is delivered to the target area in 155MM artillery projectiles. Each projectile carries 2 SADARM submunitions. Once dispensed, each submunition detects targets using dual-mode millimeter-wave and infrared sensor and fires an explosively formed penetrator through the top of the target. These capabilities will be enhanced by the SADARM Product Improvements Program. SADARM is manufactured by Aerojet Electronic System Division, Azusa, CA.

Mission: The 155MM SADARM projectile provides enhanced fire/counterfire support against stationary, armored vehicles well beyond the forward line of troops. SADARM enables rapid engagement under inclement weather, degraded battlefield conditions and Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) environments, both day and night.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(600)	93.7	(507)	67.9	(1,085)	77.6
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		93.7		67.9		77.6
RDT&E		9.9		22.4		20.8
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		103.6		90.3		98.4

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

SINGLE CHANNEL GROUND AIRBORNE RADIO SYSTEM (SINGARS)

Description: The Single Channel Ground Airborne Radio System (SINGARS) is the VHF-FM radio communications system providing the primary means of command control for infantry, armor, airborne and artillery units in the battlefield. It is superior to the 1960 technology radios it replaced in the manpack, vehicular, and airborne configurations. Its frequency-hopping, jam-resistant capability offers a lower probability of interception than the fixed frequency radios. The SINGARS is being manufactured for the Army by ITT, Fort Wayne, IN and General Dynamics, Tallahassee, FL. The Army plans to downselect to a single source in April, 1997 for the balance of the ground radio program.

Mission: The SINGARS provides secure jam-resistant radio communications at all levels of the battlefield. It has been designed to be fully interoperable with the other Services and NATO equipment.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(30,093)	306.1	(28,555)	290.2	(-)	13.5
Initial Spares		<u>1.4</u>		<u>1.5</u>		<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal		307.5		291.7		14.9
RDT&E		-		-		-
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		307.5		291.7		14.9

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

WIDE AREA MUNITION (WAM), XM93

Description: The XM93 Wide Area Munition (WAM) is a smart, remotely-programmable antitank mine. It is one soldier portable with a weight of 35 pounds. It has the capability to recognize armor and heavy truck targets and to autonomously aim and launch its submunition at targets within 100 meters. The XM93 is designed for command and control of the arm/destroy functions. A product improvement program (PIP) will provide two-way command and control capability, redeployment capabilities, advanced sensors, and improved warhead to extend WAM's range, lethality, and effectiveness. The WAM will be manufactured by Textron Defense Systems, Wilmington, MA.

Mission: The XM93 WAM supports high mobility/offensive operations. Its design for flexible/rapid deployment combined with cost effective logistics and a self covering minefield capability provides increased performance and lethality over current mines in the inventory.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(113)	10.0	(215)	15.3	(304)	17.9
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		10.0		15.3		17.9
RDT&E		26.3		19.8		23.1
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		36.3		35.1		41.0

**OTHER PROGRAMS
NAVY**

EXTENDED RANGE GUIDED MUNITION

Description: The Extended Range Guided Munition (ERGM) is a round of separate loading ammunition fired from cruisers and destroyer type combatant ships against surface and shore targets.

Mission: ERGM, in combination with a modification to the existing 5"/54 MK 45 Gun Mount, will provide a near term ability for supporting naval gunfire for amphibious operations, suppression and/or destruction of hostile anti-shipping weapons and air defense systems, and naval gunfire for the Joint Land Battle.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(-)	-	(410)	19.0
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		-		-		19.0
RDT&E		21.5		24.0		43.8
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		21.5		24.0		62.8

**OTHER PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

SENSOR FUZED WEAPON (SFW)

Description: The Sensor Fuzed Weapon (CBU-97/B), is a cluster munition designed for direct attack against armored targets. The SFW is manufactured by Textron Defense Systems, Wilmington, MA.

Mission: The objective of the SFW is to develop and produce a conventional munition capable of multiple kills per pass against operating armored vehicles, air defense units, and other support vehicles.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(542)	152.0	(556)	153.9	(352)	143.3
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		152.0		153.9		143.3
RDT&E		18.7		19.8		3.6
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		170.7		173.7		146.9

**OTHER PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER (WCMD)

Description: The Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser guidance kit for the CBU-87/B, CBU-89/B and the CBU-97/B provides inertial navigation to correct for the effects of wind transients and ballistic errors caused by wind when these CBU munitions are released from medium to high altitudes.

Mission: The objective of the WCMD is to improve the war-fighting effectiveness of both bombers and fighters.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(-)	-	(280)	19.9	(779)	30.1
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		-		19.9		30.1
RDT&E		53.6		18.1		7.7
Military Construction		—		—		—
TOTAL		53.6		38.0		37.8

**OTHER PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (BMD)

Description: The Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) program provides for the acquisition of weapon systems capable of defending U.S. interests from ballistic missile attacks. The FY 1997, FY 1998 and FY 1999 programs emphasize the development of the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) and the National Missile Defense (NMD) systems. The primary components of the TMD program are: the Patriot Advance Capability - 3 (PAC-3) missile; the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system; the Navy Area Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (TBMD) system; and the Navy Theater-Wide (NWT) program. The FY 1997, FY 1998 and FY 1999 BMD programs also provide for the continued development of technology leading to future deployment of a National Missile Defense (NMD) capability. The PAC-3 missile is produced by Loral and integrated into the Patriot system by Raytheon.

Mission: To conduct research and development of defensive technologies and related systems that may enable the destruction of ballistic missiles and warheads in flight. To develop systems that protect U.S. and allied forces from a missile attack. To develop a NMD capability.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998*</u>		<u>FY 1999*</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
RDT&E						
Support Technologies		353.8		249.5		240.4
Patriot PAC-3		381.1		206.1		101.4
THAAD		618.8		556.1		595.2
Navy Area Theater		300.6		267.8		226.8
Navy Theater-Wide		304.2		194.9		192.1
National Missile Defense		828.9		504.1		393.1
Joint Theater Missile Defense		506.5		542.6		514.1
MEADS/CorpsSAM		56.2		48.0		9.5
Boost Phase Intercept		23.3		12.9		-
Subtotal		3,373.4		2,582.0		2,272.6
Military Construction		1.4		7.1		14.8
Total BMDO FY 1998 and FY 1999				2,589.1	2,287.4	
Procurement						
Navy - Navy Area Theater	(-)	9.1	(-)	15.4	(-)	44.3
Army - Patriot PAC-3	(-)	219.4	(52)	349.1	(68)	369.9
Army - Other Systems	(-)	34.4	(-)	20.1	(-)	25.8
Subtotal		262.9		384.6		440.0
TOTAL BMDO (FY 1997) and						
BMDO-Related Programs						
		3,637.7		2,973.7		2,727.4

*Beginning in FY 1998, the procurement funding for BMDO development programs resides in the applicable Military Department's budget.

**OTHER PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION

Description: The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) program is a joint development effort led by the Air Force. The JDAM will improve the existing inventory of MK83, MK84 and BLU-109 weapons by integrating a Global Positioning System (GPS) inertial navigation guidance capability that improves accuracy and adverse weather capability. The JDAM Product Improvement Plan (PIP) will evaluate potential improvements, including development of a precision capability upgrade to the baseline JDAM weapon. The JDAM is one of five DoD programs selected for acquisition streamlining. The prime contractor is McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, St. Louis, MO.

Mission: This program will enhance current DoD conventional strike system capabilities by providing the ability to precisely attack time-critical, high value fixed, relocatable or maritime targets under adverse environmental conditions and from all altitudes.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
<i>Air Force</i>	(937)	23.0	(2,673)	61.3	(2,620)	62.2
<i>Navy</i>	(-)	—	(668)	38.5	(898)	44.8
Item Subtotal	(937)	23.0	(3,341)	99.8	(3,518)	107.0
Initial Spares		—		—		—
Subtotal		23.0		99.8		107.0
RDT&E						
<i>Air Force</i>		37.0		19.6		12.5
<i>Navy</i>		33.5		12.7		11.9
RDT&E Subtotal		70.5		32.3		24.4
Military Construction		—		—		—
<i>Air Force</i>		60.0		80.9		74.7
<i>Navy</i>		33.5		51.2		56.7
TOTAL		93.5		132.1		131.4

**OTHER PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV)

Description: The Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office is acquiring a family of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) to satisfy tactical reconnaissance mission requirements. Each air vehicle system is being specifically tailored to conduct continuous overhead surveillance in all weather conditions during the day and night, in direct support of the Joint Forces Commander. The UAVs are equipped with electro-optical and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), and other sensors to perform their mission. The systems being developed and procured are: Tactical UAV (Outrider); Medium Altitude Endurance UAV (Predator); High Altitude Endurance UAV (Global Hawk); and the Low Observable High Altitude Endurance UAV (DarkStar).

Mission: The purpose of airborne reconnaissance UAVs is to collect and transmit intelligence information to the combat forces. The function of the UAVs in an airborne reconnaissance environment is to transport sensor, information-processing, and communications systems to locations where the desired information can be collected, to provide an acceptable level of survivability throughout the mission, and to return for repeated use.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
<i>Air Force (Predator)</i>	(16)	107.8	(15)	116.5	(11)	79.3
<i>Navy (Pioneer)</i>	(-)	30.6	(-)	-	(-)	-
<i>Defense-Wide (Outrider)</i>	(-)	-	(-)	-	(7)	94.0
Item Subtotal	(16)	138.4	(15)	116.5	(18)	173.3
Initial Spares		-		-		-
Subtotal		138.4		116.5		173.3
RDT&E (Defense-Wide)		265.5		338.7		209.9
Military Construction		-		-		15.9
<i>Air Force</i>		107.8		116.5		79.3
<i>Navy</i>		30.6		-		-
<i>Defense-Wide</i>		265.5		338.7		303.9
TOTAL		403.9		455.2		383.2

**OTHER PROGRAMS
U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES**

MK V (SPECIAL OPERATIONS CRAFT)

Description: Twenty MK V Special Operations Craft (SOC) will provide Naval Special Warfare with a C-5 air-transportable combatant craft (500 NM range) capable of supporting Special Operations Forces (SOF) in worldwide, coastal environments. The craft can be transported over land and aboard the C-5 using its own transporter system. The 82 foot SOC carries a crew of five and can transport 16 SEALs and their equipment. Funding includes procurement of the craft, transporters, deployment support packages, initial spares, weapons, communications and some Pre-Planned Product Improvement (P3I) modifications. The prime contractor is Halter Marine of New Orleans, LA.

Mission: The MK V SOC primary mission is to conduct medium range insertion/extraction of SOF in support of a joint or combined task force commander. The craft will also support surveillance, reconnaissance, and limited coastal patrol and interdiction taskings. The MK V is normally deployed in detachments of two craft along with a maintenance support team to a forward base of operations.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>FY 1998</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Item	(6)	36.2	(6)	36.4	(-)	-
Initial Spares		<u>14.1</u>		<u>12.0</u>		<u>-</u>
Subtotal		50.3		48.4		-
RDT&E		1.6		-		-
Military Construction		<u>-</u>		<u>7.4</u>		<u>-</u>
TOTAL		51.9		55.8		-